FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

JOHN A. GILMER.

In connection with the formal nomination of Mr Gilmer for the office of Governor by the recent meeting of the Whigs of Orange, there are other unmistakeable signs of a wish that he should be the standard bearer of his party in the coming contest. No one in the State would be more worthily and gallantly led; and it were well that we should state, lest further action be taken by his friends, as we happen to be aware that it would be out of the question for him to accept the honor of a nomination, and consequently it is unnecessary to say more in this connection. But it is generous as the sunshine, and as free as the air, to be always *labouring to his friends* and to the country by which asks his aid, as any man ever saw. It would be hard for him to decline any situation, either of honor or profit, which they might be disposed to confer upon him. No one would feel more sensibly the responsibility of a race for the Governorship in North Carolina,—not for the benefit of his political party alone, however much, as all know, to its glorious success,—but for the honor and interest of the whole State. If there is a devoted North Carolinian, he is one. His affection for the old State surpasseth the love of women. Favored of fortune, have found in the "good old Mother" a lap of luxury. From early youth, with no aid but independent and hardy hands, mixed the sweat of his brow with the waters of the scenes of his unaided efforts to obtain an education, of his increasing professional labors and reputation, and the fulfilment of any honorable ambition which he might cherish, all lie within her borders. Every property in the State, made by the united labor of hands and head, which many of those who have likewise toiled with him. These, it is true, are among the best and highest qualifications which they may be united in an individual whose personal circumstances would lead him to should not attempt to test the favor of the public. Such, we contend, is the case with Mr. Gilmer. Independent little but an unsullied name and the fruits of honest industry, his sole dependence for the support and education of a large family, resting upon a profession which has become profitable, but which must be abandoned can never be resumed;—would be too much to ask him to hazard personal prospects for the service of Church and State. His home duties require the flower of his years; they are already divided by a devotion of much of his time and talent to the interests of the State, which cannot *now* do more for his friends and his party, and at the same time all the obligations which he feels to owe to his household. Much is due Mr. Gilmer's character and position before the public, in order that disappointment in any quarter. should sooner risk the cause of our State to the interest of our State in his name, or the success of any other citizen and friend, than the necessity which requires us to keep his name out of the list of those from whom a selection of standard bearers is to be made. And in saying this, we feel sure that we only echo the cordial wish of his neighbors among whom he has lived from his youth up.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1851.

COLD WEATHER.—For three mornings past the Thermometer has stood at 11°, an unusual degree of cold at this season of the year.

The severity of the season should have produced a larger meeting on Saturday evening last, to devise a plan for the relief of some of that suffering which the winter season always inflicts upon the very poor. We doubt not, however, that when the committee appointed by that meeting shall have matured their plan, the citizens will place in their hands the means necessary to aid the benevolent purpose.

PLANK ROAD.—The F. and W. Plank Road will be completed to Johnsonville, and be under toll, probably by the 1st of January.

James Page has been appointed Toll-keeper at Gate No. 7, and John P. Hancock at Asheborough, Gate No. 8.

LOOK OUT! SOUTHERN PEOPLE!—The result to which we have all along regarded the Kossuth mania as tending, is already foreshadowed in several ways at the North. One of the most significant signs is the following, which we copy from the N. Y. Commercial, as one of the incidents of the Levees held daily at the Irving House, where anxious committees, deputations, and individuals, are constantly waiting their turn to be admitted to "the presence":—

Deputation of Colored Men.—A committee of thirteen colored men, "appointed to secure the legal defence of persons claimed as fugitive slaves," waited upon M. Kossuth yesterday morning, and presented an address, the tenor of which will be apparent from the following extracts:

"GOV. KOSSUTH: We appear before you to pay homage to a great principle which you announce with so much distinctness, and uphold with so much power, the principle that a man has the right to the full exercise of his faculties and power in the land which gave him birth, and that it is his first duty to devote all the energies of his being to maintain that right for himself and his compatriots."

M. Kossuth replied:—

"I have no intention, gentlemen, to make a speech. I believe you do not expect it from me. Last night I had an opportunity to express my humble wishes, on which occasion I made propositions to the people of the United States. Now, I know the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause which I represent, and I confidently hope they will be made aware, after the statements I made last evening, that the time for *addresses* had passed, and the time for *action* has come. And therefore I will take this very ground at every new proof and new testimonial which is given me of sympathy, of the kind attention of the friendly feelings toward that cause, to answer, that while I thank your generous people most cordially for your expressions of sympathy, I hope you will also feel inclined to *do* something for this cause." [Applause.]

If this does not open the eyes of Southern people we don't know what will.—The "great principle" which these colored "gentlemen" extract from Kossuth's harangues is that which undoubtedly pervades them. We will not argue the matter. It is too plain and too delicate for argument.

We are glad to see it stated in letters from Washington that many of the Southern members take the true ground that interference in the affairs of other governments may lead to a justification for interference with the Southern States, and Southern Institutions. All kinds of interference with other people's affairs, they deem dangerous.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT.—The New Orleans people appear unwilling to be outdone by the Kossuth mania in New York. On Friday last, a prodigious excitement, and an immense meeting, resulted from the news of the departure of Mr. Thrasher, as a prisoner, for Spain.

Enthusiastic speeches were made by both whigs and democrats, and the meeting was frequently interrupted by cries of "War! War!" and other like evidences of excitement and angry feeling at the course of events at Havana. Resolutions were adopted, calling upon the General Government to demand Mr. Thrasher's instant release.

The resolutions were ordered to be forwarded to the President and to Congress.

MURDER.—We learn that on Saturday last a number of persons in the neighborhood of Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, became engaged in a quarrel and an affray with the men belonging to a Circus company, and that one person was killed and another dangerously wounded by the Circus men. We have not heard the names. These Circus riots and murders are becoming very common. They can be avoided by staying away from the Circus and having nothing to do with the Circus men.

The Wilmington Journal thinks that Douglass of Illinois for President and Hunter of Virginia for Vice President would be "a strong ticket." We think it would be a very queer ticket, for Douglass is an ultra-compromise man, (though he dodged the fugitive law we believe,) and Hunter is an ultra *anti*-compromise man.

WHEELER'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—It is very rarely that comments are made to Editors personally, respecting articles from their own pen—at least where, as in our case, such comments are not solicited by Editors themselves. Yet in regard to our notices of Wheeler's Sketches, we have received the voluntary thanks of gentlemen of both political parties, who express a natural indignation, that a book abounding with bad grammar, with errors of fact and of opinion, with laudation of the author's self and his party friends, with attempts to blow up small men into great men,—to say nothing of the omission of any notice of some of the first men of the State, living and dead, and of a "damning with faint praise" of others,—that such a book should be put forth as a work creditable to North Carolina! as a "History of North Carolina," and as "Biographical Sketches of her distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, &c." On the title page we find the words, "Truth is stranger than Fiction." This was apparently intended to give the public an inkling, in advance, of the character of the succeeding pages; and we must confess that in this instance, at least, the author is not far wrong. Truth *is* stranger than fiction, in the pages of his "History."

Let no one suppose that we wish to interfere with the sale of Col. Wheeler's book. Far from it. We know well enough that such a book, filled with matter of a personal nature, is much more likely to sell when brought to the public notice even by decided criticism, than when allowed to fall still-born from the press. We are therefore aiding Col. Wheeler in the sale of his book, at the same time that we are endeavoring to vindicate the State from the suspicion of regarding such a thing as a "History."

It certainly does contain a great deal of matter which it is useful to have embodied, which is not otherwise accessible to the reader, (and which can be relied on whenever the reader has other corroborative sources of information as to its correctness.) As a correspondent who knows Col. Wheeler remarks, "he has a good memory and great industry—is a capital gleaner of other people's ideas, though utterly incapable of grappling with so grave a subject as History." What is to be regretted is, that the materials which he has collected with so much industry, had not fallen into other hands, in which they might have been moulded into respectable shape, corrected of their errors, and denuded of their party bias. Then the book might have been what it purports to be.

Our purpose at present is to copy the whole of what Col. Wheeler condescends to say of one who, as a patriotic citizen, an eminent lawyer, a popular orator, a distinguished statesman, has few equals in this or any other State. See the work, pages 182–3, for the following:

"John Motly Morehead is a resident of this County; he was born near Rockingham County, 4th July, 1798; educated by Rev. David Caldwell, and graduated in 1817, at the University. He studied law, and practised the profession for many years with great success.

"In 1821 he represented Rockingham in the House of Commons. He moved to Guilford, and represented this county in the House of Commons, in 1826 and 1827.

"In 1841 he was elected Governor, over Hon. R. M. Saunders, and was again re-elected.

"It was Governor Morehead's fortune to run his political career in heated party times; in the ardor of his temper he might sometimes have

"Given to party what was meant for mankind."

"He is now President of the Central Railroad, a position of great responsibility."

This is one of the very few instances,—(indeed may we not say the *only* instance? it is the only one we recollect at this moment)—in which the author so far overcomes his habit of *puffing* as to venture upon its opposite. And who is it that is thus destined to go down to future generations in "History"? One of the most enterprising and energetic men of the age. One who, the artificer of his own fortunes, has been engaged in more enterprises for the advancement of education, of commerce, of manufactures, of agriculture, of the mechanic arts, of internal improvements, and the developement of the mineral wealth of the State, than any other single individual ever known in the State. All his energies, all his wealth, have been employed in North Carolina. We think we cannot be mistaken in saying, that at the same moment in which he was engaged in a most extensive practice at the Bar,—a practice which of itself would have broken down the physical and mental energies of many a man less gifted by nature than himself,—he was the sole projector and proprietor of a large and costly female Academy, of a large cotton factory, a gold mine, a tannery, a blacksmith's shop, a tinnery, a store, mills, boats for the navigation of the Dan River, and perhaps others. The two first were exclusively his own. The others were established for the mutual benefit of himself and the worthy mechanics who performed the operative labor. And it is said to be a remarkable trait in Gov. Morehead, that he never was deceived in the character of one of those whom he thus selected as his co-workers. The only instance, probably, in which his sound judgment proved to be at fault, was in the erection of a cotton factory—and this because the action of the government tended to impair its value. Gov. Morehead's agency in getting the Central Rail Road under way, is well known. It is not too much to say, that but for the fact that he consented to be at its head, it never would have been commenced.

And such a man to be

"Hawked at by a mousing owl"!

But there was a motive for Wheeler's malignity towards Gov. Morehead. It was he who, in 1842–3, refused to sanction the bond which Wheeler offered as Treasurer of the State, and which a Locofoco Legislature afterwards, after a great struggle, admitted was materially defective. It was under his administration, likewise, that Wheeler was near being sued for a deficiency in his accounts as Treasurer. These things could not be forgotten, and hence Gov. Morehead is whistled down the wind of "History," as a man who had somehow or other got to be Governor, had misbehaved himself in that station, and now holds "a position of great responsibility," in which we are left to infer he will probably do likewise—a position which Wheeler evidently thinks would be much better filled by his friend Romulus M. Saunders, who, if we may believe this veracious "History," *is* a great man, and no mistake. By the way, there are several points in which Saunders and Wheeler are considerably alike. 1st. Saunders's biography occupies 57 lines in the book; Wheeler's 63 lines. (Such small fry as Gov. Morehead are despatched in 14.) 2d. Both were lawyers. 3d. Both in the Legislature. 4th. Both candidates for Congress, (though Wheeler was not elected "because he did not get votes enough.") 5th. Both appointed by Gen. Jackson on the French Commission, (Saunders as a Commissioner, Wheeler as Clerk.) 6th. Both have been frequently defeated as Candidates for office. 7th. Both are prime favorites with the author. 8th, and lastly, and mostly, they both murder the Queen's English most horribly.

In still more remarkable contrast with Wheeler's notice of Gov. Morehead, is his puff-extraordinary of the late Hon. Charles Fisher, on whom nearly four closely printed pages are bestowed, full of every expression of admiration which the fertile imagination of the author could pile up, one upon another. We do not mean to say any thing disrespectful to the dead; but we think there are few, if any persons, in North Carolina, of any party, who would rank Mr. Fisher above Gov. Morehead, in any respect, whether we regard talents, station, general usefulness, or patriotic devotion to the interests of the State.

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—In a postscript to Tuesday's Observer, we published a short account of the disastrous fire in Raleigh on Monday last. The following particulars, as to the losses of individuals, &c. we obtain from yesterday's Register, which says:

It is impossible, at present, to form any correct estimate of the entire loss of property. We subjoin, as nearly as we are able to compile one, a list of the sufferers from the fire:

Richard Smith.—The large brick building, mentioned above—original cost $14,000—insurance $5,000; the frame buildings occupied by Mr. Crocker, and Mr. A. Adams, as Groceries—no insurance—loss about $1200; two brick tenements on Hargett St.—loss estimated at something like $1000.

Mrs. Stuart.—The Dwelling occupied by Mr. White, with the Post Office; and the Shoe Store occupied by Mr. Depkin. Nearly everything in House and Office saved. No insurance, and loss between 3 and $4,000.

Mr. Pepkin, we are sorry to learn, lost his entire stock of goods. His loss is estimated at from 800 to $1000.

C. W. D. Hutchins.—Saddle and Harness establishment. Insurance $600—loss probably $800.

J. C. Powell.—The Store occupied by Mr. Griffice. Mr. G's goods mostly saved. No insurance—loss 7 or $800.

T. R. Fentress.—His brick store and dwelling. Furniture and goods saved.—Insured for $3,500. Loss from $1,000 to $2,000.

J. B. G. Roulhac.—Store blown up. Goods mostly saved. Insured for two-thirds the value of the house.

David Dudley.—Grocery on Hargett St. Goods saved. Loss some 4 or $500. No insurance.

J. Womble.—Grocery. Goods saved. Loss from 4 to $500. No insurance.

L. Adams.—Grocery. No insurance. Loss from 4 to $500.

H. O. Gill.—Grocery. Goods saved. Loss about $1000.

From the various accidents by fire, breakage in removal, &c., &c., we have but little doubt that the value of property destroyed will exceed $50,000. The N. C. Mutual Insurance Co. loses about $15,000.

The Register says the fire could have been easily extinguished without serious damage, but for the want of water and fire-engines.

The Raleigh Star mentions that an important mail bag was missing from the Post Office after the fire. We presume it is the one which came here by mistake, and was returned by Tuesday's stage.

F. Miller, a young printer, died at Pittsburg, on Thursday, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his mouth.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th. Mr. Jones of Tennessee appeared and took his seat.

After the usual morning business, Mr. Foote's resolution, declaring the Compromise Measures a final settlement of the slavery question, was taken up and debated at length by Messrs. Butler, Foote, Rhett, and others.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a resolution of Mr. Bayley, calling for information from the President relative to Mr. Thrasher's confinement in Havana, was adopted.

The Senate's resolution welcoming Kossuth was received, read, the previous question moved and ordered, and the resolution forthwith passed, 181 to 16. The Nays were all Southern men, except one, six Whigs, ten Locos, as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Abercrombie, Averett, Bragg, Brown of Mississippi, Caldwell, Harris of Tennessee, Holladay, Johnson of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, Martin, Morehead, Savage, Scurry, Stephens of Geo., Williams, and Woodward—16.

Mr. Smith of Ala. moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and then addressed the House for nearly an hour on the subject of the resolution; during which he was several times interrupted by points of order. He expressed himself strongly opposed to the resolution which had just been adopted, and explained the reasons which induced him to offer a different resolution some days since.

On motion of Mr. Hibbard, the motion to reconsider was then laid on the table.

Mexican War.—Mr. Fitch asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, on the third of January, 1848, the House of Representatives of the United States declared that the then existing war with Mexico was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States," which declaration, if uncontradicted, may hereafter lead to erroneous opinions of the cause of that war, and the views and motives of those engaged in its active prosecution: Therefore—

Resolved, That the said declaration was a libel against our country's cause, a stigma upon the memory of the brave dead of that war, and a reproach upon the living who fought its battles; that it was unfounded in fact, and expressed not the opinion of the people of the United States, but that only of an accidental majority in Congress.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected.

Mr. Fitch moved a suspension of the rules.

The Yeas and Nays were called for. Yeas 103, Nays 54. Two-thirds not voting for suspension, the motion was rejected, and the resolution was not received.

Resolutions respecting reported obstructions of the laws in Utah, seizure of American vessels at Cuba, the reported treaty between Spain, France and England respecting Cuba, and others, were adopted.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—On sober second thoughts the Legislature "has agreed to consent to the sale of a site for a Light House on Bull's Island to the Federal Government."

A short but very warm, if not hot discussion came off in the House, upon the North East Rail Road bill.

The friends of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, denounced it as unfair to them, and declared that if the charter were granted as it then read, empowering the new company to select just what point they pleased on the Manchester Road west of the Great Pedee, they very well understood that it meant just on the west bank of that river, and if located there, the other Road was ruined, and it would not be worth the while to build it.

The bill however passed in that shape. Messrs. Ashmore, Blackwell and W. H. Evans, opposed it; Messrs. Hunt, Middleton and Memminger advocated it.

AN INCIDENT.—The proprietor of the Irving House, at which M. Kossuth is staying, recently suspended from his house, in honor of the hero of the day, the flags of the U. States, Hungary, and England. Nothing would seem to be more appropriate, or more grateful to the guest and his enthusiastic friends; for he and they profess to look to the United States and England for aid to restore him to the head of his people, and to compel that freedom for them which they have not been able to win for themselves.

But the *intelligent* and *patriotic* "mob," which day by day fills the streets in front of the Irving House, no sooner saw the flag of England than they became violently enraged, and instantly demanded of the proprietor that the obnoxious flag should be removed, or they would remove it for him! The demonstration was not to be trifled with. The flag of England was forthwith hauled down.

Now we cannot for a moment believe, that either native citizens or any foreigners of the slightest respectability united in this demonstration. Every thing that Kossuth has said shows that he relies upon England as well as this country. And Mr. Ex-Secretary Walker openly proposed, in his Southampton speech, a combination of the two countries, which, he said, in a regular 4th of July strain, might defy "a world in arms."

The incident is one to be marked, as an unwelcome sign of the times.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, in his annual message to the legislature, strongly urges the people of that State to abide by the compromise measures.

EUROPE.—The following further items are by the last Steamer:

Attempted Revolt in the Austrian Army.—Advices from Hamburg to 23d ult., state that an armed revolt had been organized in several regiments of the Austrian army to Holstein, which was on the point of breaking out in open defiance of the Empire, when it was discovered and checked. Many of the regiments were composed chiefly of Hungarians, who were said to be incited to revolt by the agents of Kossuth, and the revolutionary propaganda in London. A large number of officers and soldiers had been arrested.

Several Hungarian noblemen are implicated.

Count Potoski, an agent of Kossuth's, has been arrested at Presburg, and proclamations found in his possession addressed to the soldiers, exciting them to revolt. He also had with him copies of Kossuth's speeches in England.

The Hungarian residence of General Haynau has been destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary. Haynau came near being burned to death in the house.

A Locofoco meeting at Troy, N. Y., a few days ago, nominated Gen. Wool for the Presidency. One of the speakers "considered the State hopeless with any other man, and asserted that Cass would be beaten 100,000, Van Buren 50,000, and that Marcy had no chance at all."

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Jno. B. Thompson has been elected to the Senate for six years from the 3d of March, 1853, when Mr. Underwood's term will expire. Mr. Thompson is at present Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, having been elected to that office by a handsome majority, although the Whig candidate for Governor was defeated.

The Treason Cases in Philadelphia.—In the United States Circuit Court on Friday application was made for the discharge of all the prisoners charged with treason in connexion with Castner Hanaway.

Mr. District Attorney Ashmead requested that all the prisoners named be held to answer for the minor charge of misdemeanor. He stated also that most of the prisoners against whom retainers had been entered by the authorities of Lancaster county would be sent there to be tried for the murder of Edward Gorsuch, or to await such action as they may see proper to take in the matter.

MARRIED,

At Little Rockfish Village, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Benton, Mr. KINNON PHILIPS to Miss MARY ANN MONROE.

In Robeson county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John C. Huggins, Mr. WILLIS MOORE to Miss MARY ELIZA THOMPSON, daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq.; all of Robeson.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 12th inst., of Consumption, Mrs. SUSAN E. McKEE, wife of Dr. Wm. H. McKee, and daughter of Joel Battie, dec'd, and Mary P. Battle, late of Edgecombe county, in the 33d year of her age.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Friday Jan'y 2d, 1852, at 12 o'clock, the LOT on the corner of Mason and Union streets, adjoining Masonic Lodge lot. Terms at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Dec. 10, 1851. 47*ts

FOR SALE.

ON Consignment,—
200 Bags White Corn,
16 Firkins prime Butter,
13 Boxes cheap Tobacco,
7 Barrels old Rye Whiskey.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-3t

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
—ALSO—
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.
Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, 1848AC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C.
November 18, 1851. 42-tf

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.
Sept. 20, 1851. 23-3mw

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on the 12th of January next.

Terms, per Session of five months:

Classics,	$17 50
English branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Elementary studies,	8 00

Board, including washing and fuel, at $8 a month.

No deduction will be made in tuition for absence during the first two weeks. And half of all charges must be paid in advance.

The subscriber has made arrangements to board a large number of students, with the intention of establishing a permanent School in Rockingham. For further information, he refers persons at a distance to their acquaintances in this county.

GEO. B. WETMORE.
Rockingham, Dec. 5, 1851. 46-3t

LONGSTREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the fifth of January, 1852. The situation of the school is decidedly healthy, and the course of instruction thorough. Board can be had in the neighborhood for six dollars per month, including lights, fuel, and washing. Tuition $6, $8, and $10 per Session.

ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.
Dec. 2, 1851. 46-3t

Page's Improved Portable Patent Circular Saw Mills.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their celebrated IMPROVED PORTABLE PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS; can fill all orders with promptness, and, therefore, solicit a share of public patronage.

They manufacture mills of three different sizes. The "first class" mill is so constructed, by the conjunctive action of two circular saws, one from above, and the other from below, as to enable it to cut timber of large dimensions, viz: of 43 inches in diameter. This Saw mill, with a 12 horse engine and boilers, complete in all its parts, except smoke-stack, costs $2,635; with the smoke-stack, the price is $2,765, and can cut from 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and with plenty of hands to handle, can cut 15,000 feet.

The "second class" Saw mill, adjusted with one saw, with a 12 horse power engine, and boiler, complete in all its parts, except smoke-stack, costs $1,855; with smoke-stack, the price is $1,965. It can cut from 6,000 to 8,000 feet per day.

The "third class" Saw mill, adjusted with one saw, with a 10 horse power engine and boiler, complete in all its parts, except smoke-stack, costs $1,429; with smoke-stack, $1,480. It can cut from 5,000 to 6,000 feet a day.

All of these mills are calculated for steam or water power, while the last is well adapted to be worked by horse power. They are made of the very best materials, by the most skilful workmen, simple in their principles, of great strength, power, and efficiency, and made with due regard to effective service and durability. They can be removed from one place to another with strong teams, are easily managed, and not liable, when properly managed, to get out of repair. It is saying less of them than they deserve, to affirm, that they can each, with the same power, cut more than double the quantity of lumber than can be cut by an Up and Down, or Gang Saw—cut it with a truthful line, evenly and smooth.

Unless otherwise ordered, the subscribers' Saw mills are all adjusted with saws of 48 inches diameter, 12 feet carriage, 24 feet ways. The second class mill can carry with ease any saw up to 60 inches—54 inches they look upon as the most desirable size. The third class mill can carry either a 48, 50, or 52 inch saw advantageously.

The cost of one of their "third class" Mills and horse power, all complete, is $540—without the horse power, $350. It can cut with 4 horses, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, with 6 horses from 1,800 to 2,500 feet per day.

Engines and boilers contracted to be built by the subscribers, are so constructed as to burn the slabs,—a great advantage.

Where more carriage than 12 feet are ordered, $3 per foot, extra, is charged for each foot over that number. If a larger saw than 48 inches is ordered, the difference is charged, extra,—if a less saw is required, the difference in price is deducted. With slight additional expense for fixtures, their Saw mills can be adjusted to make shingles and laths.

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July 26th, 1851. 8tf

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SPEECH OF MR. BADGER, OF N. C.

On Mr. Seward's Resolution to Welcome Kossuth. IN SENATE—DEC. 12.

Mr. BADGER. When the Congress of the U. States is called upon to award a high honor—an honor, according to the estimate of the Senator from Florida, who has just taken his seat, higher than the highest triumph that Rome, in her palmiest days, ever awarded to her conquering heroes and sons—it is certainly but reasonable to expect that the grounds upon which such a demand is made should be clear and manifest. And surely, without troubling ourselves with any investigation as to what are supposed to be the musty doctrines of precedent, we have a right to expect that gentlemen who ask this at our hands shall assign the reasons why we should now, for a second time, offer the contemplated honor to the individual who is named in this resolution. And gentlemen have felt that there was an obligation upon them to produce the reasons for these proceedings. My hon. friend from Illinois [Mr. Douglas,] yesterday evening, who seemed to consider it strange and unreasonable that this resolution should provoke the least discussion—that gentleman himself, who seemed to suppose that the opposition to this resolution, and the discussion of it, could be accounted for by no other reason than by supposing that this Senate always discusses every resolution that comes before it—that gentleman, with this sentence of censure upon our previous discussion still warm upon his lips, himself plunged into the midst of that which he condemned in others, and occupied the Senate with a speech, to which I listened of course with great pleasure, as I always do to whatever falls from that distinguished gentleman, which occupied quite a considerable portion of yesterday's sitting—a speech of which I will say it brought no new topics before the American Senate upon this subject; it urged no new argument; it produced no new statement; and was made in reply to no new antagonist who had appeared here. But it was a reiteration for the fourth, fifth, or sixth time of arguments—I will not say which had been as well expressed by others; into the arena of such a criticism as that I dare not venture—but which were well and forcibly expressed by others. Now, knowing as I do that the honorable gentleman, when he speaks in this chamber, always speaks to the body before him, and seeks to enlighten and guide our opinions, and has no ulterior object or purpose before his mind, I have felt by the remarks of his the strongest possible conviction fasten upon my mind that the friends of this resolution have thought it necessary to assign some reason for its adoption. And I must say that when I listened to that honorable senator, and also when I had listened to other honorable senators—my friend from Michigan [Mr. Cass] in particular—I have felt another conviction fasten upon my mind, viz: that while they were deeply impressed with the extreme necessity for producing reasons, they found it a very difficult task to do so.

Now, I wish to say in the commencement of what I have to say to the senate upon this subject, that if discussion has been produced here upon this resolution it is not to be charged to those of us who are opposed to its adoption. When the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward] in the discharge of the high duty which he felt to be imposed upon him, thought proper to introduce his resolution, he accompanied its presentation to the Senate with a long, elaborate, and soul-stirring appeal, which was calculated to rouse our feelings, excite our passions, and, for the time, suspend the calm exercise of our judgment. And when, after this storm of passion had subsided, and we were at length allowed to exercise our own judgments, unimpeded by the misty visions of grandeur, terror, and glory with which his impassioned eloquence had surrounded the subject—when we were able once more to resume the exercise of calm understanding, and, in the language of my friend from Wisconsin, [Mr. Walker,] to take a calm and dispassionate view of this subject—was it to be expected that, entertaining different opinions, we could in justice to ourselves and to what we believed to be the true interests of our country, fail to assign the reasons to the Senate for that difference of opinion? Were we not called upon by considerations of high respect for the honorable and distinguished senator from whom this resolution proceeded, for the honorable and distinguished gentlemen who supported this resolution by their eloquence and arguments—were we not bound independent of all other considerations, out of a due respect to them, to say why we could not go with them, when it is always a matter of reluctance with us to depart from them?

I say, therefore, that it is out of place to say that it is a waste of time to subject this resolution to a free discussion. It is a question which ought to be discussed—its intrinsic importance demands it—the circumstances that surround it in this chamber, and also beyond these walls, enforce the necessity and propriety of so doing. And, if we may drop from the high and solemn topics which have been gathered around the reception of Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity—which have been so brilliantly spread before us, arching the heavens and spangling the firmament with their glory and brightness—if we could turn away from these magnificent and starry visions, and look at some of the mundane operations which are to come before us in our political future, soon to become history—could we consider certain disposals of certain eminent political offices which in a short time are to be made by the American people—we would find additional reasons why, if we can allow ourselves to subside from the torrent of excited feelings into which we have been plunged, we should present to the American people what we think is a calm, dispassionate, deliberate, commonsense view of this matter. I agree in what was said by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] who addressed the Senate a few days ago upon this subject, that this is a case which requires statement rather than argument. And I will add to his proposition, that it is a case which requires arguments rather than declamation, and proof of the propriety of the reasons why they adopt this course—I will not say of unmeaning defiance, for nothing that is spoken upon this floor is ever unmeaning—towards foreign powers and despots, petty and great, and these large and extensive declarations by ourselves of American power and prowess, and our capacity to contend with the world in arms. Let us look at this question as it is presented to us—upon its intrinsic merits—and what is it? As I have stated before, gentlemen have admitted—as is plain, whether admitted or not—that they are to assign some reasons why this resolution should be adopted.

The resolution proposes in the name and on behalf of the American people, to bid Louis Kossuth welcome to our shores. Several reasons have been assigned why we should adopt this course; and I will proceed to offer some remarks upon each of them.

And first it is said that, by the joint resolution adopted by the last Congress, we have taken an initiatory step, which requires us, in point of consistency and honor, to follow it up with what is now proposed. Now, sir, that I deny; and I know no better method by which we can ascertain what we did at the last session of Congress, and of what, therefore, we may consider ourselves as properly pledged as a consequence to do, than by looking at the language of the resolution.

My honorable friend from Michigan [Mr. Cass] said he scouted the idea of applying philology to this investigation.—Scout the idea of applying philology, criticism—the rule by which we ascertain the meaning of language—to a question of the interpretation of language? My honorable friend must have a very singular idea of the office and purposes of philology, and seems to have made a similar mistake, with reference to that science, to one which was once made by a very respectable but testy old gentleman of my acquaintance with regard to the science of arithmetic and numbers, who became extremely offended when he was casually told by a friend, pointing to a plate containing three biscuit: "Mr. Ross, you can't tell how many biscuit there are in that plate without counting them." "What!" said he, "do you mean to say that I can't tell there are three biscuit in that plate without counting them?" He rejected the idea that counting, computation, arithmetic, was necessary to ascertain numbers. I know my friend did not mean that. But why did he use that high term? Why did he go into this anglicised Greek word, of which many of our constituents know nothing, and which will lead them to imagine that those of us who are opposed to this resolution, have brought some new, strange, barbarous machinery here, which we had borrowed, perhaps, from some of those European despots, and which is totally unknown to our country? Why, sir, we cannot ascertain the meaning of anything that depends upon words without an application of the rules of philology to it. But did my friend mean to imply that there was any disposition to what is called hypercriticism?—that is, to bring to the consideration of this resolution a reluctant disposition to understand its meaning, and a disposition to cavil upon it? If he did, as was justly said by the senator from Florida, not now in his seat, [Mr. Mallory,] there is not a shadow of foundation for the charge. And yet I may be permitted to say that, although I should not feel myself justified in applying to any ordinary resolution or act of Congress any particular strictness of interpretation—though I am not disposed to apply it to this—yet there would be nothing very unreasonable in such a process, when we recollect from whom that joint resolution proceeded. It came from my honorable friend from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] known to us all for his extreme exactness in the use of language; and therefore it may well stand out as an exception from the general legislation of this body, and we may have a right to treat it with more closeness of examination, with more severity of investigation, than we should bestow upon resolutions proceeding from another person. Sir, we all know that that honorable senator has a place in what he writes for every word, and he will excuse me for saying that we know he has also a word for every place. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOOTE, (in his seat.) A fair definition of "proper words in proper places."

Mr. BADGER. *Proprio*, understood.—Now, sir, it is impossible, in my judgment, if I understand the use of the English language as it is interpreted North and South—it is impossible that there can be any mistake about the understanding of Congress at the time when this resolution was adopted:

[Here Mr. B. read the preamble and resolution of February 1851, heretofore published.]

Now, sir, the preamble of that resolution asserts in the first place a fact, and then alleges a contingency, upon which contingency, and upon which alone, the operative part of the resolution is founded and is to take effect. The fact affirmed is the sympathy of the American people for these exiles, and our estimate of the honorable conduct of the Turkish government in giving the refuge; the contingency is whether or not those exiles desire to emigrate to the United States. If they desire to emigrate, the President is requested to authorize the use of one of our ships then cruising in the Mediterranean sea to bring them to the United States. And, sir, if they did not mean to emigrate, it was not the intention of the act of Congress that the President should furnish them any national ship.

Now, I presume that, without any particular dexterity in this dark, barbarous, Greek-derived science of philology, we have a pretty tolerable understanding in this country of what is meant by emigrant and emigration. If an English or French gentleman comes over to this country, to visit it, to look at its railroads, its steamboats, its harbors, or to contemplate its government, to look into the condition of its people, we do not call him an emigrant. When we speak of emigrants, we think we have a clear and distinct meaning attached to the term. It is a man who leaves Europe and comes to our shores with a view to make our country his home—who comes to settle among us, to become one of our people, to enjoy the privileges and protection which our laws give him, and ultimately, in due time, and at no very distant day, to be allowed to participate equally with us in all the political privileges conferred by the constitution. Then to whom did this resolution apply? It applied to Kossuth and his companions in captivity, desiring to emigrate to this country, and to make it their home. It was intended to afford them the facility, in a ship-of-war, of coming here, in order that they might become domiciled. That is the plain, unmistakeable meaning of the law.

Now, Mr. President, besides the meaning of it, as apparent from the terms, do we not all know that is the way in which we understood it? We took it for granted, the outbreak in Hungary having been crushed by the power of the Czar added to that of the Emperor—the country being restored to its original condition—that is, to subjection, and stripped of many of its privileges and exemptions—we supposed that Kossuth, languishing in a Turkish prison, was desirous to come to this country to enjoy with us a common freedom—to partake of the protection of our laws, and to do what he could not do in Europe—live a peaceable and a happy life, and die a quiet and Christian death. That was all, sir. This was not a resolution passed for the benefit of Kossuth, the late governor of Hungary, by way of doing him honor in the character which he had lately sustained. It was not a resolution which bears upon its face the slightest allusion to the fact that for a short time he had been possessed of and had exercised the sovereign power in Hungary, It was Louis Kossuth, as an exile in captivity, and seeking to escape from the inauspicious condition of European affairs, and to place himself as a resident and as a denizen upon our shores. No man can successfully deny that.

There was a reason why Congress should have been desirous that the President should transport Kossuth and his associates here in a public ship, which would not occur again—at least it never has heretofore in the case of any other person desiring to emigrate. We all know that the Emperor of Austria considered his entertainment in Turkey as an offence to him. We know that he demanded that he should be expelled from Turkey by the authority of the Sultan. We all know that he sought to seize him and bring him within his jurisdiction and authority, in order to subject him to such punishment as he might deem suited to the occasion. It was therefore important that when the Sultan gave permission to the exile and his associates to leave his dominions, if they desired to come to the United States as emigrants, we should put them under the protection of our flag, which would effectually prevent the Austrian power from becoming possessed of this man.

This being the state of the case, I desire to know upon what authority gentlemen say that, by that resolution, we have invited Kossuth to our shores? Is there a word in it expressive of invitation? Is there a word in it which declares that the people of the United States desire that he should come to our shores? Not one, sir. The condition imposed by the word *if* was to be solved before this public ship was placed at his charge; and there is not in the resolution a word to intimate that the United States cared anything whether he decided to come or not to come. It is nothing but this: This man is in captivity. We understand that he wants to come. We know that, under the existing state of things, if he leaves Turkey for this country, without coming in a public ship, he may be interrupted in the exercise of his free wish to come; and therefore we tender to him an opportunity of coming under the protection of the national flag of the country. That was all. He was no invited guest of the nation—not a bit more the invited guest of the nation than the humblest emigrant that leaves the shores of Europe and finds himself in the port of New York. And, sir, if the fact of charging that ship with the duty of bringing Kossuth and his companions to our shores—if the fact that he was brought to our shores in that ship—could have constituted him the guest of the nation, he did not come in the ship. He left it at Gibraltar, and made his excursion to England. He left his associates to come under our flag, and he comes here afterwards in a private packet. How, then, is he to be distinguished in the particular to which I am referring from any other emigrant that seeks our shores. He can in no way be distinguished. Other men who come here are more humble; they may not have achieved a name; they may live and be known in the little circle that surrounds them here, and then be forgotten forever, while his name may remain and be perpetuated by the pen of history to succeeding generations: but so far as a generous desire to give our hospitality to those who need it, to succor the distressed, to offer a refuge to the persecuted, extends, Louis Kossuth stands no particle higher than the meanest and humblest down-trodden individual from Europe who ever reached our shores. Indeed, sir, so far as claims to our sympathy are concerned, surely, to a generous mind, there are particular reasons why its sympathies should be opened, and flow forth more towards the lowly, the oppressed, the humble, whom no one knows. I say, then, that, there being nothing in the original resolution but a simple proposition to bring to this country one who was supposed to be desirous of emigrating here, there is no more reason—none in the world—why we should pass resolutions welcoming him to our shores than those thousands of humble individuals who come over here, not under a particular resolution which furnishes a ship to bring them, but under the general invitation held forth by our constitution and our laws to the oppressed, the poor, the humble of every state in Europe.

But, if there were, I ask, how is it possible to resist the conclusion that the amendment offered by my honorable friend from Georgia ought to be attached to this resolution, and that the honorable senator from New York, when he drew it, should have inserted in that resolution, not the individual names, but the names descriptive of all those persons who were embraced in the original act of Congress which gave rise to the proceeding? The resolution of the last Congress makes no distinction at all among them. The President is requested to furnish to each and all of them, as Hungarian exiles in captivity, a passage to this country. It includes Kossuth and his associates in captivity. I say, then, what a strange spectacle we exhibit when our friends on the other side resolutely refuse to permit the associates of Kossuth to be incorporated in a resolution of welcome to Kossuth! Who is Kossuth that it can be considered a degradation to him to put alongside of him in this resolution his associates? If the association be not offensive, if he was willing to keep company with them, to be with them, to be prisoners together, to receive their affectionate ministrations and their affectionate sympathies, my opinion is that, if he has the soul of a man in his bosom, he will resent the idea of a compliment being paid to him which leaves them out. When, during the war of 1812, or during the recent war with Mexico, one of your commanders had gained a victory, and Congress, by resolution, expressed the sense of the nation upon the subject, I pray you, sir, were the thanks of this body expended upon the commander-in-chief, and were the officers and soldiers who served under him forgotten? No, sir; the thanks of Congress were always bestowed upon the commander-in-chief, and, through him, upon all the officers and soldiers who served under him, and by whose aid and assistance the victory had been achieved. Is it not so always, whenever we vote medals to the commander-in-chief? We give sometimes additional pay to the soldiers; but the thanks of Congress, the expression of the sense of the country, in behalf of those who have served her faithfully, and added another leaf to the laurel which embraces her brow, have always been voted to all, in however humble a station, who have participated in the gallant deed.

And yet, here are Mr. Kossuth's associates—not I suppose his servants, but I suppose his equals, in the sense in which we understand the term. I presume they are men whose hand he takes, whom he does not keep at a distance, and compel to approach him in the attitude of humble servitors; and yet, when Congress had requested this interposition of the President to bring Kossuth and these very associates in captivity here, the first thing that we hear is that a resolution is offered by the Senator from New York to welcome Kossuth, and turn your back upon his associates. Sir, if any reason in the world can be assigned for the resolution, it demonstrates, as a necessary and unavoidable corollary to it, that the amendment should be adopted also. I do not understand this thing; it is not consistent with what I believe to be American notions of equality, that after we have sent a public ship, or authorised the use of a public ship, to bring here Louis Kossuth and some twenty or thirty Hungarians who have all fought for their country, and been exiled for their country—who have for their country shared a common captivity—we should consider it beneath the dignity of the chief to presume to welcome the associates who have shared the battle-field and have occupied the dungeon with him. Is that the idea of American equality? I do no not know much about it; but some of my friends who are here, and who are much better acquainted with such subjects than I am, have spoken of a sort of Magyar—a Maguire, as some of us call it—superiority of race. Even if that is so, I suppose that his associates are neither Croats nor Sclavonians. They belong to the privileged race as well as himself, and therefore I do not suppose, republican as he is supposed to be, that he would feel his dignity exceedingly insulted if we should simply say that we are glad to see him, and should add, we are also glad to see the men you have brought with you.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa. Will my friend allow me to ask one question? Will he vote for the resolution, if the amendment which he has so much at heart should prevail?

Mr. BADGER. That question, sir, need not have been asked by the honorable senator, because I had already answered it, and allow me to assure that senator that he places me in no difficulty by asking questions of that kind. I have said, sir, and now repeat, that I am opposed to the whole resolution, with or without the amendment. I have stated that already; and therefore my friend from Iowa [Mr. Dodge] could not have asked the question in order to obtain information. What he asked it for he is best able to determine.

But other reasons were assigned in the course of this discussion. It was said that we were committed to adopt some such action as this, because it was an executive recommendation; and I thought that some of us here who considered ourselves pretty good Whigs were rather twitted by some of our friends upon the other side, because we were opposing what the President recommended. Now, permit me to remark, in the first place, that it is no whig doctrine that a whig is bound to support, with or without reason, whatever a whig President may recommend. Now, if that doctrine obtains among our friends upon the other side in regard to a democratic President, it would be necessary for them to urge special reasons for deviating from it in particular cases, and reasons why such deviation should not be considered as ground for censure, inasmuch as it is an evidence that they have then stepped off the democratic platform. But we acknowledge no such doctrine; and it would be a sufficient answer to say that even if this be an executive recommendation, and therefore entitled to a respectful and candid consideration, yet there are serious grounds for our differing from the Executive, and refusing him our support in this case. But the President of the United States has recommended no such thing.

[Mr. Foote here entered into a long explanation, which, for want of room, we must abridge. He had not said that the President recommended this resolution. He had been requested by the Secretary of State to offer a joint resolution to raise a committee to decide, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's message, upon the proper mode of affording a national reception to Kossuth. He thought Mr. Webster should for many reasons be selected to deliver an address to Kossuth; that almost any other person might involve the country in embarrassment. After consultation, he went to Mr Webster and urged these views. But Mr W. declined, because, being Secretary of State, it might embarrass our foreign relations. Mr W's idea was, to bring Kossuth into either House, without ceremony, have him introduced, and addressed in some discreet, formal manner, by the presiding officers.]

Mr. BADGER. I will ask the honorable senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] after the statement he has made, if, after having introduced his resolution, he withdrew it without any conference with the Secretary of State?

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. Certainly I withdrew it without any consultation with the Secretary of State.

[And Mr F. went on to explain, that the friends of the Administration did not concur, as they might have done, with the powers that be in Washington; and that he himself was rather ungraciously treated, &c. &c.]

Mr. BADGER. I gave the opportunity to the Senator from Mississippi with great pleasure to make his statement, because, although he has several times spoken in reference to that point, some misapprehensions have prevailed which this opportunity enables him to rectify.

But in what I was saying I had no reference to the introduction of that resolution under the sanction of the Secretary of State, but to the remark of the senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] that this was an executive measure—a measure recommended by the President in his message. Now, sir, so far as that is concerned, it seems to me that no two things can be more distinctly and clearly separate than what is contained upon this subject in the President's message and what is contained in this resolution. What is contained in the message is not a recommendation of any kind. The President was desired by Congress to have these Hungarian captives brought to this country in a public ship. He had, in compliance with that request of Congress, caused them to be brought here—that is, to be taken on board of one of our public ships—and they were daily expected at the time the President's message was delivered. And he could state nothing less than he did state, simply to communicate to Congress the fact that he had caused these captives to be brought here, and that Congress should now say what further action they would take in the matter. The President does not intimate that he wishes one disposition or another to be made either of them or the subject. But of course he was obliged to inform us, as our President and as a gentleman, that he had done what we had desired him to do, and that we should now make what further disposition of the subject we should deem proper.

I will now refer to what my friend from Mississippi has explained—the desire of the Secretary of State to have this resolution introduced, his application to that senator for that purpose, and the introduction and subsequent withdrawal of the resolution by him. Now, we must keep dates in view, in order to get at the proper objects of these various transactions. The President's message was prepared and printed, as we all know, before the meeting of Congress. It was in the town in which I live before I left for the seat of government, in the possession of the postmaster, ready to be delivered when he should receive a telegraphic despatch stating that it had been delivered to Congress. Everything, therefore, in the President's message was prepared, written, and printed, before the arrival of this distinguished stranger. The resolution offered by my friend from Mississippi was either offered or notice of his intention to offer it given on the first day of this session. It was withdrawn on the fourth day of the session, (Thursday,) and Kossuth did not land in New York until the day after, (Friday,) the day after the resolution had been withdrawn from here.

Now, we must bear in mind that Kossuth had been invited to this country as an emigrant: it was in that character that he was expected to arrive, and it was in reference to that invitation and that character that the President's message refers to him. It was in reference to these same objects that the resolution was proposed by the Secretary of State to be introduced, and that the resolution was introduced; and that state of things continued until the resolution was withdrawn. Never, until Kossuth landed upon our shores, did we have authentic information from him of the purposes for which he came here. We might have drawn our conclusions and conjectures from what he said during his hasty visit to England. But as to what was the purpose of his coming here, what he expected to accomplish by it, we had no authoritative expositions until after he had landed in this country.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. I wish, in justice to the Secretary of State and the administration, to say distinctly that I perfectly concur with what my honorable friend has just now stated. The object of Governor Kossuth's visit was not spoken of. The reception recommended by Mr. Webster was based upon the original resolution entirely, and he suggested my moving in the matter on account of my being the mover of that original resolution. If the Secretary of State had supposed that any expectation was entertained by the governor of Hungary that any armed intervention was to be afforded by the United States in European affairs, he would have been one of the last men in the world to request me to offer any such resolution. I do not think now that anything of that sort is contemplated in any quarter.

Mr. BADGER. I am obliged to my friend for this explanatory statement, given with his usual candor. It seems, then, that so far as the administration is concerned, not only in reference to the message of the President of the United States, but also the desire of the Secretary of State to have this resolution introduced, the President and Secretary of State were both referring to a supposed emigrant coming among us for the purpose of settling here, and making this country his home.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. I beg leave to say that, if the honorable senator understood me as saying just now that I considered the application to me to have been for the introduction of a resolution providing for the reception of Kossuth as an emigrant, he misunderstood me.

Mr. BADGER. Oh, no! I did not say so.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. If the gentleman will look into the British papers, he will find that Governor Kossuth stated expressly, more than once, that he was coming to this country merely as a visiter, and in behalf of his country, and not as an emigrant at all. We have thus actual and correct information from which to gather the facts connected with his intentions.

Mr. BADGER. In reply to that, I will state that what I meant to say was this: not that the Secretary of State had spoken to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Foote] to introduce a resolution respecting Kossuth, and had said that he wished this resolution offered to him as an intended emigrant—not at all. But here was the resolution of Congress, under which a ship was granted to bring Kossuth to this country; and that resolution contemplated him as coming as an emigrant. I say therefore, that, whatever was his exposition in England, we had no authoritative information from him that he was coming in any other character when that last resolution was introduced. When, therefore, all these things took place, it is clear upon the record that they referred to an emigrant.

Now, as soon as Kossuth land upon our shores, he informs us in substance as follows: You are mistaken; I am not an emigrant; I come not to this country for the purpose of casting my lot here; I do not propose to become a citizen of your community; but I am here as a mere visiter—not for purposes of curiosity and improvement, but as a visiter upon a political mission. I come here to agitate among the people of this country, and to endeavor, so far as I can, to awaken among them a spirit which will prompt intervention in the future contests which may arise between Hungary and Austria—intervention in order to say that you will not permit the Czar of Russia to interfere. Now, sir, the whole character of the case is changed. We invited Kossuth to come here for purposes personal to himself; and he comes and disavows that he comes for any purpose personal to himself. We invited him to come here as an emigrant, to live among us. He comes here, but says: I come not in any such character; I come upon a political mission. I place myself before the people of this country, and seek to stir them up to give me pledges that they will supply the means to make any intervention upon the part of Russia of no avail. Now, I say that there has been nothing done by the executive part of this government, in any of its branches, or by our legislation, to show that they desire, or that we should pass, a resolution of this character.

It is one thing to welcome him as a distinguished foreigner, come to stay here among us; it is another and a very different thing to welcome him as a political agitator. And whatever else may be said, Mr. President, it is no diminution of the high character which this gentleman bears to say that it is in exceedingly bad taste, in my judgment, for a foreigner who has just set his foot upon our soil, to come among us as the propagandist of his nation's cause, to inflame the people into the adoption of measures that he may deem beneficial to his country, without regard to the policy, the laws, or the institutions of our government, whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises. Now, sir, when emigrants come to this country to seek refuge from abroad—come to settle here among us, and mingle with us and with our people—to enjoy the privilege of our institutions, and add to the enterprise and industrial pursuits of our country, so that we may all together enjoy the blessings of civil liberty, and build up and perpetuate the strength of the country—we may well bid them welcome. And, sir, when emigrants come to this country, as they sometimes do, who are able to render us assistance to shed glory around this country, and enable us to move in other and higher spheres—when they are able to take and direct our armies in the field of battle, and add grace and counsel to the wisdom of our legislative bodies, I shall ever be ready to admit them—as my friend from Illinois [Mr. Shields] will permit me to say I have, in respect to him, already done—I shall be ready to admit them to a place near my heart—although, sir, it may not beat in unison with it. I say I think no foreign missionary should come here to instruct our people in their duties as to foreign nations—whether he be a member of the British Parliament, who comes to the North, and delights in nothing more than in endeavoring to prompt and stimulate sectional differences, and, if possible, to shake the fabric of this Union to pieces; or whether he be the Hungarian chief, Kossuth, who comes here to extort a pledge from us—either to make an empty boast, which will expose us to the derision of mankind, or else so to mix us up with the turmoils of European politics as to get us to spend the treasure and shed the blood of our free and happy people in these disputes, from which they can derive no benefit, terminate as they may.

It may be, Mr. President, that I have not got the idea of progress. The honorable senator from New Jersey, [Mr. Stockton,] in speaking with reference to that policy of non-intervention which we have received from Washington, said that what was proper then might not be proper now. He asks, is adhering to that policy progress? I think it is. A man may advance when he does not change the road in which he advances. To make progress it is not necessary that a man should perplex and bewilder others by opening out new paths. I trust we shall progress upon old principles towards a full development of our powers—progress upon old principles towards the consolidation of our liberty—progress upon old principles to make us and keep us Americanized forever. That is the progress I want. Nor, Mr. President, can I consider it entirely harmless that any person should make an endeavor to inflame a particular portion of the United States to commit themselves to measures like this. Sir, it is not only against constitutional policy, but against statute laws. Our law forbids armed intervention in all its forms, by citizens of the United States, either within the United States or on the shores of the United States, in the affairs of foreign nations.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, (in his seat.) The sedition law has been repealed.

Mr. BADGER. Perhaps it may be very fortunate for Mr. Kossuth that it has been. Sir, I had no reference to the sedition law. There is a sedition that does not depend upon that statute; and although it has been repealed, that does not make sedition honorable. I repeat, it is not innocent for a man to endeavor to inflame certain portions of this country. I was about to state, when the anticipative genius of my friend from Mississippi [Mr. Foote] so far outstripped me by the discovery of that bugbear of civil law, that we have a statute to prevent all armed intervention in this country with foreign States with which we are at peace. Now, sir, when the statute forbids the setting forth on any such expedition, it necessarily forbids the preliminary steps by which such a thing is to be produced, and if they do not fall within the provisions of the statute, they certainly and indubitably are morally criminal in their character. Sir, what does the gentleman want these men to commit themselves to? Why, to this: that this country shall furnish the material and means to prevent the empire of Russia from interfering in case of another war with Austria. Well, what means? Paper resolutions?—Printed protests, or protests written upon parchment? How much do you suppose they would sway in their action the mind of Kossuth?

No, sir; the moment we take that ground, that moment we occupy the position which he desires—I do not say what gentlemen contemplate, but what he desires. We have, in my judgment, placed ourselves in this position, that we must either advance, in case of the renewed interposition of Russia, which I suppose is just as certain as the future conflict itself—we have placed ourselves in a position in which we must either advance or ingloriously retreat. In fact, if we abandon the policy of our country, and involve ourselves in this question, we shall ere long find ourselves in a situation of which no man can see the extent of calamity. Now, sir, I am willing to welcome foreigners who come to our shores, but I am not willing to welcome any man who comes here and endeavors to commit the citizens of this country to intervention in the foreign affairs of other nations. At the same time, President, in offering this remark I do not mean to cast any reproach upon Kossuth. I can understand the enthusiasm of the character of the man; I can understand what he has said—that he supposed the people were ready by hundreds of thousands to join his standard; and in a general. His heart is bound up in Hungary, he lives for Hungary, and his prayer is that he may die for Hungary. I can understand how natural it is, that he should seek what is nearest and dearest to his heart, without considering the consequences to others.

But, Mr. President, when I am called upon to vote for a resolution to welcome one to our shores who has made known his opinions—who has made an open and public announcement of his purpose, ready to carry them into execution—most powerful appeals every where—not help seeing that the inevitable interpretation must be that I receive him in that character; I endorse him as a political emissary; I take him to my bosom as a man who endeavors to make me an associate in an armed intervention to secure the intervention of Russia. Sir, I believe such a course is consistent with my duty I owe to my own country and my own people. While I would hold myself ready to adopt any measures which I believe to be just and reasonable, fair and liberal towards this unfortunate exile who may have invited to our country, and who might benefit him without compromitting us, I cannot under such circumstances give my consent to such a resolution.

And again, Mr. President, it has been said that we owe this distinction to Kossuth as the great impersonation of the principles of free government. It has been my fortune, Mr. President, I do not claim any great familiarity with the subject, to have found in the history of Kossuth any evidence that he anticipates any such position. I was interested in the struggles between Austria and Hungary; I felt a sincere and earnest desire that Hungary should succeed in securing her independence. I was satisfied from the examination I was able to give it, that the Emperor of Austria violated the fundamental compact which, four centuries ago, the kingdom of Hungary formed with that empire, and fell under the sceptre of the House of Hapsburg. But it was not a contest to establish republican institutions; they had no such end in view. It was a war for national independence, war justified on the part of Hungary because the fundamental principle of the compact with Hungary has been violated, and because that violation has been persistently persisted in. And, whether Hungary had intended to establish a republic of her own or not, I should have wished to see her gain the victory in the conflict. It was a contest for national independence, and not for republicanism. And I doubt very much whether in the struggles which have recently taken place the idea ever entered Kossuth's mind. But the broadest sowing of liberal principles and the distribution of equal rights to countrymen. He wished to establish an independent nation, to be under the supremacy of the Magyar race—the Croats and Sclavonians to occupy the same position that they had occupied while the two remained linked with Austria. He admits. It is a mistake, therefore, President, it seems to me, to suppose that Kossuth, in his struggles in Europe, presented at all, much less that he presented the peculiar embodiment of, the principles of American freedom, as we understand it. A country may be absolutely independent and yet despotic: such is Russia. A country may be absolutely independent and entirely aristocratic; it may be entirely independent, and democratic. The principles or regulations by which the public liberty is secured are totally distinct in character from that which makes a sovereignty and independence. It has been said that he represents a people. I am willing to admit it. He presents the high principle of national independence, and not of republicanism. And whether that principle be high or low, one thing I think is evident—it will be strong, to support all of us who are mounted upon its back.

Sir, when this subject is examined, it will be found wholly to resolve itself into this: Louis Kossuth was not here as an emigrant—he came as a political emissary; and the whole question is whether there is anything in his history, our present condition, or future prospects, to induce us to adopt a resolution of this kind in favor of a man coming an avowed political emissary to our shores. That is the ground. It has been said that his proceedings in Hungary, like those which sprung out of our Declaration of Independence. I think, President, that is a great mistake. The fathers did not increase their demands on the British government. They put forth a claim upon that government for the rights of Englishmen—the rights which they had in England, which their colonists had brought with them here. They demanded nothing more, although a distinguished friend from New Jersey [Mr. Stockton] seems to suppose that Englishmen had no rights. Sir, our revolutionary fathers claimed, before the Declaration of Independence, no rights but the rights of the English subject. It was the inheritance of their birth-right that they contended for, and they continued to solicit the British Parliament to, and urged the British Parliament to, therefore, and concede or restore to them their right, until they found that no longer remained that by that method they could either be recovered or maintained, and then, as the last resort, they declared themselves independent. And they resolutely waited an hour after that declaration before they formed constitutions for themselves in several States of this Union. And what did they imbody in them? The principles of English freedom—the habeas corpus—the trial by jury. Where did they resort, when they came to frame their declarations of rights, to find the materials out of which they were to be formed? Why, they not resort to that very English code? Surely they did. They struck off the old internal forms of the monarchy. They provided, by republican governments, for the security of their rights—rights which

...ed as Englishmen—civil rights ...they had enjoyed, but which, in ...ence of the changes of the time, ...become insecure in their connexion ...the country. They did not begin ...ing small demands, hypocritically ...ger until they acquired more ... They demanded at first all that ...sted at all. They urged that it ...be conceded to them as long as hope ...to expect concession; and when ...all over they declared themselves ...ent.

...ow, as I conceive, there is noth... the history of this individual to in... to pass this resolution; but if we ...s I am totally unable to perceive ...gentlemen should object to the a... that which my friend from Georgia ...posed. If we welcome the one, ...welcome the whole? Is it because ...ches of Kossuth have made no po... that we are to leave them ...shall he be especially selected for ...ore, because, instead of landing up... shores as they have done, enjoying ...pitality we proffer, he has occupied ...e in declamatory harangues? Is ...e reason why we are to consider him ...ecially entitled to our notice? If it ...s in my judgment, a very poor rea... Whatever we do for one by way of ...ant and honors, let us do for them ...In my judgment the American Con... would act wisely to do no such thing ...proposed by this resolution to any of ...ers.

...es not to be misunderstood about ...matter. I would be very far from of... any indignity to this distinguished ...who has come to our shores—far, very ...from it. He who is the victim of op... or he who has fallen in a contest for ...maintenance of national independence, ...es our shores, be he high or low, ...ays receive from me the most cor... greeting. He may forfeit that by his ...ersonal conduct. He may forfeit it by ...ing that he brings a restless spirit ...him, incompatible with the security ...our own States. But my first impres... must always be decidedly and hearti... and kind towards him. In making these ...arks, I wish it to be understood that I ...merely to explain the motives which ...me in declining to vote for this re... and for thinking it indispensable, ...ases at all, that the amendment pro... by the senator from Georgia should ...ded to it. And whatever may be ...ge of public opinion in relation to ...ubject, under the excitement of ...ment, we may conceal from our... the real and important matters in... in the proceeding we now take—I ...believe that, at no distant day, it ...seen and understood by the whole ...can people that, in its real character ...delusory, and the consequences likely ...ult from it, it is a great deal more ...an empty compliment, and a great ...more than we can do with a just re... to our own interests and for those of ...country.

...r. Foote, of Mississippi. I wish to ...the attention of the Senate but two ...rds. I wish simply to call the atten... of the Senate, and of the Senator from ...Carolina [Mr. Badger] especially, to ...I know he is as familiar with as any ...man of the amendments to the con... of the United States, which reads ...ows:

...rticle 1. Congress shall make no law ...ecting an establishment of religion, or ...ibiting the free exercise thereof; or a... ging the freedom of speech, or of the ...s; or the right of the people peaceably ...emble, and to petition the government ...the redress of grievances."

...Now, I suppose this right of our people ...peably to assemble cannot be doubted ...under that clause. The right of freedom ...speech is fully secured also. And there... it seems to me that any gentleman, es... as such an individual as this, invited ...our shores, and brought in one of the ...ment vessels, might at least be al... to make a public speech without be... charged with being a foreign emissary, ...particularly might he be allowed to reply ...in a proper manner to addresses made ...him by other persons. I venture to say ...the gentleman from North Carolina ...look a little into the public prints of ...New York, he will find that the demeanor ...the gentleman, from the time he reach... our shores, has been modest, dignified, ...as that he has shown no intermed... spirit; that he has not only not agi... against our institutions, but that, un... the most extraordinary tests, he has ...evinced a determination not to interfere ...the least possible degree with domestic ...affairs. He has said expressly that his ...visit is in behalf of Hungary, in behalf ...of his own country, and he would deem ...himself disgraced if he should utter a sin... word or write a word, which could by ...any possibility be construed into an intention ...on his part to interfere at all with the ...management of our domestic concerns.—...Now, these are the facts of the case. His speech... in all of one tenor and character. And ...the gentleman seems to conceive that ...he is justifiable, in consequence of certain ...acts performed by Gov. Kossuth, in de... ing him as an emissary. An emissa... cannot be and an emigrant too. The ...gentleman's knowledge of philology, I ...fear, has not been exactly as accurate up... this occasion as it is usually by him ...considered to be. If he is an emigrant to ...this country, as the gentleman supposed we ...should recognise him, he could not be an ...emissary. And if he be not an emigrant, ...we know he is not at present, but has ...been simply as a visiter to our shores, ...for a legitimate purpose, how can the ...gentleman call him an emissary? I suppose ...he cannot be an emissary without be... sent out; the word *emissary* being de... from, as we all know, from the two Latin ...words *e* and *mitto*. Who sent him out? ...If he is an emissary, somebody must have ...sent him; but I understand him to have ...come among us *ex sua voluntate*, and with ...the declared consent, and more than con... of the people of the United States, ...that he should come to our shores to receive ...attention and hospitality, as one in ...whom every man who is a lover of freedom ...must feel an intense interest. I undertake ...to say that the gentleman's doctrines this ...morning—I say it with great respect for ...him, for there is no man in Christendom ...for whom I feel a higher personal esteem, ...more sensibilities which I should be less ...inclined to assail on any occasion—but I ...must say that the language which he has ...used this morning, and the doctrines ...which he has undertaken to maintain in ...his hearing, in my opinion, if practised upon, would make this the most absolute despotism in the world. They would lead to such violent and despotic proceedings as have been resorted to by the so-called republican government of France, and which have outraged and wounded the sensibilities of the citizens of this country. I know the gentleman does not contemplate anything of that sort, and yet such would be the inevitable result.

The gentleman seems to think that some interference should take place to prevent such speeches as are now being made by Kossuth—modest, gentlemanly, eloquent, philanthropic, Christianlike as they are. He seems to think they should be prevented when not only the people are assembled for the purpose of hearing him speak, but he is constrained to speak by addresses delivered to him. This, the gentleman seems to think, is a great public grievance, and out of this he conceives that great mischief is presently to flow, and this sort of practice, if allowed hereafter to be repeated, is to put the public quiet of the country into danger, and, perchance, to jeopard our free institutions.

The gentleman will allow me to say, in conclusion, that I would have travelled five hundred miles, riding all the time the most disagreeably-moving horse in Christendom—I would have ridden five hundred miles without any cessation, or attempted to do it, without sleep—I would have submitted to all the discomforts possible to be imagined in the experience of a traveller under such circumstances, in preference to hearing such a harangue as that which the distinguished gentleman has delivered—from one that I admire and love so much.

Mr. Badger. It is one of the ordinary dexterities of accomplished debaters—and everybody knows that the senator from Mississippi occupies a high station in that respect—to put into his adversary's mouth what his adversay has not said. Now, sir, I have neither said nor intimated that I think Governor Kossuth should be arrested in his course of speeches.

Mr. Foote, (in his seat.) I did not say that.

Mr. Badger. He said that I had intimated that some steps should be taken to stop it.

Mr. Foote. No, sir. I understood the gentleman to complain of the spirit of the speeches now being made by Gov. Kossuth; to say that such speeches were dangerous; and to intimate clearly that some steps, of some kind or other, ought to be taken, either positive or negative—I do not care which—some effort to arrest him in what he deemed to be a mischievous course of proceeding. I supposed the gentleman meant the sort of moral influence which would grow out of our refusal to do him these honors, as all that he at the present time proposed to do.

Mr. Badger. Well, sir, I said nothing of the kind; and I said nothing from which anything of the kind could be inferred—not at all, sir.

Mr. Foote. Did you not call it moral sedition?

Mr. Badger. I said nothing about moral sedition. I said this, and I repeat it: that when I am called upon to give a vote of thanks to a foreigner who lands upon our shores, if I find him engaged in making political harangues to our people, the avowed object of which is to commit them to a course of proceedings, either resulting in mere braggadocia, or carrying us to a foreign war, that, sir, is a sufficient reason with me for refusing the vote; for, I said, while the law of the land forbids any steps being taken for the purpose of organizing and putting on foot any such forcible interference with foreign States, it is not in my mind an innocent thing for a foreigner to endeavor to commit our people by previous declarations to the ultimate accomplishment of such an object; and I stated this as a motive and a reason why I could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. Foote, (interposing.) Did not the gentleman say, in that part of his remarks he has now referred to, that the incipient step—public inflammatory addresses that might lead to such a result—was in his judgment highly censurable, and calculated to be greatly mischievous, and in his opinion should be counteracted in some way? He was so understood at least by everybody else.

Mr. Badger. I think I said nothing about it. I think I said no word of the kind. I said that if the law forbade the ultimate consequence, it would not be exactly innocent, whether punishable or not, to set the incipient step going. I said nothing about punishment. I was assigning the reasons why I should not vote for this resolution. It may seem very extraordinary to the senator from Mississippi, but while I do so, with all respect and deference for him, I must at least be governed in my vote by the exercise of my own judgment.

The senator from Mississippi very gravely gets up and reads an article from the constitution of the United States upon the liberty of the press and liberty of speech, and comments upon it. That may all be very good; but, sir, a short time ago we had another political missionary in this country. The honorable senator may take the name of missionary if he prefers it to that of emissary. We had Mr. Thompson, a member of the British Parliament, over here, exercising the liberty of speech, going about addressing public meetings in various parts of New England, and endeavoring to stimulate one portion of the United States to hostile conflict with another.

Mr. Foote. (interposing.) That was against our domestic institutions.

Mr. Badger. Certainly—certainly.

Mr. Foote. Governor Kossuth did not do that.

Mr. Badger. That is true.

Mr. Foote. Therefore the two cases are not alike, and the argument is a very poor one.

Mr. Badger. Therefore they are not the same; but they may be alike, nevertheless.

Mr. Foote. They are wholly unlike, I think.

Mr. Badger, (resuming.) If he who comes here to stimulate us to domestic war is blameable, I think he who comes here to stimulate us to foreign war is blameable. There is a difference between same and alike. The two cases are not the same, but the two cases are alike. I do not undertake to determine the question whether Thompson should have been prosecuted and punished for anything he said. The government of the United States have no sedition law; and it depends entirely upon the law of Massachusetts and of other States in which he made these flagitious appeals. Still I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the conduct of that man a gross abuse, a great indignity, a direct insult, and an infamous transaction. Still I would not at all intimate that I meant to say that the man should be indicted, and be sent to the pillory or whipped, because he made those speeches. I am called upon to give a vote, however: and as I understand it, and as it must necessarily be understood by the world, it will not be merely giving my hand to the man, but telling him that I approve of the course he has pursued. Now, in this case, I do not approve the course he has pursued, I do not sanction that course, and therefore I will not say so, directly or indirectly. Nor will I have it attributed to me that, by my vote, I intimated anything of the kind.

I am sorry that the senator from Mississippi should have such an idea of my speech. But, Mr. President, we who have been here for the last five years have heard him characterize perhaps a hundred speeches in the same way. I have noticed this. Whenever any man makes a speech against any ground that the senator from Mississippi supports, particularly if he makes a pretty good speech, [laughter]—that is if he makes a speech founded upon sense and reason, and which it is not so very easy for the senator to answer—he gets up and expresses his perfect astonishment and horror at hearing such a marvellous doctrine, and would rather have ridden five hundred miles upon a hard-trotting horse than have heard any such speech. [Great laughter.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1851.

Thursday next being Christmas Day, no paper will be issued from this office on that day, nor until Tuesday next.

We are glad to hear that a fresh impulse has been given to the projected continuation of the F. and W. Plank Road from the point beyond Johnsonsville to Salem. Resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors which are understood to be satisfactory to the subscribers at Salem; and there is no further reason to doubt that the work will go on.

Mr. Badger's Speech.—We give up nearly all our space to the speech of Mr. Badger on Mr. Seward's Kossuth, resolution, and to the passage between Mr. Foote and Mr. B., which followed. We do this the more cheerfully because we remember no discussion in the Senate in which Mr. Badger's great powers of argument and of repartee have appeared more conspicuously and more advantageously. It is the speech of a Statesman and Patriot. And the time is not distant when the "sober second thought" of the people will acknowledge its merit as truth fitly and bravely spoken, in the face of a counter current of feeling which lacks the first particle of common sense or propriety.

It is due to Messrs. Badger and Foote to add, that subsequently both stated that they had not revised the reports of their speeches, and that there were material inaccuracies in them.

Mr. Clay.—A letter from Washington to New York, Dec. 18, says,

"Henry Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate—he will spend the winter in Philadelphia, and return to Ashland in the Spring."

The Weather.—The Thermometer on Friday morning, half an hour after sun rise, stood at 9 degrees. On Saturday morning, same time, it stood at 27 degrees. The intense cold, of unusual duration, coated all our ponds with ice, and hundreds enjoyed the sport of skating. We had no snow, and snow-balling, and sleighing, as in Charleston, where the cold is said to have been more severe than in 15 years.

The Murder in Sampson.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that the person murdered in the Circus affray at Taylor's Bridge was Mr. Milton Mathis, of Sampson, a worthy, respectable and peaceable young man. Several other persons were severely wounded.

15 or 16 of the Circus Company were arrested in Wilmington on Wednesday last, under Bench warrants issued by Judge Battle. The result of the examination is not yet known here.

Hogs.—At Lincolnton, droves of hogs continue to pass Eastward. The price there is $5 50 gross.

Kossuth-iana.—On one day, Kossuth received eleven deputations from cities, societies, &c. each with an address, to all of which he responded in speeches, more or less "lengthy." He became tired of this sort of business, which did not *pay*, and declared that "the time for addresses had passed and the time for *action* had arrived;" and called upon his visiters "*to do something* for this cause." He declined offers of hospitality, hinting that he wanted "something substantial." In reference to the resolution passed by the Senate, he repeatedly declared that "it *had* a political meaning."

On Sunday, a sermon was preached at the Cannon street Baptist church, by Rev. J. H. Eddy, on the previously announced theme, "Kossuth, God's man for the times." The minister argued, that the most startling events in the world's history are yet to be enacted, and that Louis Kossuth is *called of God and inspired* for the great mission of establishing civil and religious liberty in Europe. Another sermon, by the Rev. Sidney A. Corey, in the 12th Street Baptist church, was on "The coming of Kossuth illustrative of the second coming of Christ."—The preacher said, that while Christ had a Judas, and Washington an Arnold, Kossuth also had a Gorgey. He spoke of Cyrus as being a man raised by God to perform his designs and free the Jews; and Kossuth was also *raised by God* to fight the battles of liberty, and free the world *previous to the second coming of Christ.*—He was the most powerful man in the world, and if he only stood up thousands would gather round him and fight for the cause of liberty. The world was agitated before the first coming of Christ, and it was now *again agitated and excited*, and Kossuth was sent to prepare the way for justice and liberty, and the coming of Jesus to reign over his people, &c.

This sermon, it is said, was throughout so impassioned that some of its points well nigh elicited applause, and at times laughter was suppressed with difficulty. The abuse of the public Ministry of God by such atrocious and almost blasphemous absurdities cannot but excite the disgust of all right-minded men.

On Monday, it was announced that those only who brought subscriptions would be admitted. Only one deputation appeared, bringing $200.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Bridge at Weldon was destroyed by fire on Friday last. It originally cost $100,000, and had lately been thoroughly repaired. The stone piers are all that now remain.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 16th, a resolution introduced by Mr. Shields, was considered, modified, and adopted, 30 to 15, in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the capital, and introduce him to the Senate.

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin delivered a speech on this resolution, in which he advocated the policy of intervention, opposed neutrality, &c. &c. (We believe he is the only Senator who has expressed such sentiments.)

Messrs. Rhett and Foote continued the discussion on Mr F's resolution relative to the Compromise measures. Mr. Rhett delivered a violent disunion speech.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mangum of N. C. appeared in his seat.

Messages were received from the President communicating documents in relation to Mr. Thrasher and to the British outrage on the Prometheus. In both instances it appears that prompt action was taken by the Executive.

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin offered a preamble and resolution affirming the right and duty of intervention—going the whole Kossuth doctrine.

Mr. Mason spoke on the Compromise resolution.

On Thursday, Mr. McRae of Miss. appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Foote spoke on the Compromise.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, nothing of importance occurred.

On Wednesday, the House was flooded with resolutions relative to Kossuth. The hobby is mounted by every body.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, providing that Postmasters shall be elected by the people.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—The cars will hereafter run over this road but three times a week, until more of it is reconstructed.

On the alternate days, the mail is to be transported between Raleigh and Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington Road.

Money Wanted.—The Treasurer of this State advertises for proposals, until the 11th January, for the purchase of $40,000 in State Bonds.

South Carolina.—The Legislature adjourned on the 16th, having passed 38 acts. The only acts which possess interest out of the State are, the act to fix the time of meeting of the State Convention; the act to incorporate a rail road company to connect Charleston with the Wilmington and Manchester road; act to incorporate Pendleton Rail Road Company; and act to incorporate a Bank in Winnsborough.

The proposition to prevent the sale of negroes from certain States in South Carolina was rejected.

A special messenger has been sent to Spain, with despatches to Mr. Barringer, U. S. Minister, on the subject of the Cuba prisoners.

Virginia.—Locofoco majority for Governor in about 120 counties is 7,004. Fourteen counties to hear from. The Locofoco majority in the Legislature will be large.

The North Carolinian cites the Congressional Globe to prove that there are 91 Whigs in the House of Representatives. We rely upon the undisputed declaration of Mr. Brooks, in the House, that there are not 80. Does not the Carolinian count Giddings, who himself declared, this very session, that he is "neither a Whig nor a Democrat, but a free Democrat"? Does it not count Horace Mann, who was elected by a coalition of Locofocos and abolitionists in Massachussetts in opposition to a Whig? Does it not count Stevens of Pa., who is nothing but an abolitionist? In that way the Carolinian and the Globe may make 91 Whigs in the House, but it is not fair nor just to class them as such. We repeat that the Carolinian is mistaken: there were not 85 Whigs present at the organization of the House. There were not 85, even if it were proper to include such men as Giddings, Mann, Stevens, &c., as the vote for Speaker shows.

The Carolinian may make almost anything appear by selecting such portions of a debate as suit its purpose, and suppressing what contradicts that purpose. It carefully omits the important remarks of Mr. Cabell, who went to Washington with the expectation of supporting the Locofoco Speaker, under the belief that that party was sounder than the Whigs; but who changed his purpose when he saw the bold manly stand taken by the Whigs, and the non-committal course pursued by the Locos.

The important truth ought not to be concealed from any party, by anybody, in the South, that the Whigs in Congress have patriotically, regardless of consequences, staked their existence on the Compromise measures, and the Locos gave those measures the go-by, for fear of losing abolition support. That is the truth, and the gist of the whole matter.

The Wilmington Journal endeavors to get itself and its readers into a furious indignation against us, and calls us hard names;—but it don't publish the full and true accounts of the two caucuses. The indignation is of course all "a sham," to withdraw public attention from its one-sided statements of the facts.

Strange!—It appears that at the Dinner given to M. Kossuth by the gentleman of the Press in New York, no toast was given in honor of the *President of the United States;* and it also appears that Mr. Webster's letter to the committee stating the impossibility of his being present on the occasion was *hissed;* but not, it is to be hoped, by any American present. Now, we believe it to be true that the first movement made by any public man in christendom for the release of Kossuth and his companions, from their imprisonment, *was made by* Mr. Webster, in his letter to the American Minister at Constantinople in February last; and we think it altogether probable that, but for this letter and the influence which it produced in Turkey and elsewhere, Louis Kossuth would still, at this day, have been a prisoner in Asia Minor.—*National Intelligencer.*

We learn that William Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Department of State, was dispatched to New York yesterday, bearing to Louis Kossuth the Resolution of Congress giving to him, in behalf of the People of the United States, a cordial welcome to the capital and country.

National Intelligencer.

Western Hog Trade.—At Cincinnati, up to Tuesday last, 159,816 hogs had been slaughtered, being an increase of 60,220 over the same time last year. At Madison, Indiana, 70,000 have been slaughtered, and prices firm at $4.40 a $4.50. At St. Louis sales are making at $4.35 a $4.50.

PUBLIC MEETING.

☞ An adjourned meeting of citizens of the Town will take place This Afternoon, at Fayetteville Hall, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of Committee in reference to relief of Poor. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

JOHN H. COOK, Chairman.

Dec. 23, 1851.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. GABRIEL BARBARY, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mrs. Civil Craddock, all of Sampson.

In Salisbury, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. H. Parker, Mr. J. M. COFFIN to Miss LAURA C. HENDERSON.

In Hillsborough on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Mr. ADOHPHUS G. JONES, of Wake, to Miss FRANCES J. HOOKER, daughter of the late Nathan Hooker, Esq.

In Wilmington on the evening of the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. JOS. S. MILLER to Miss ANN EMPIE WOOSTER.

In Everettsville, Wayne County, on Wednesday the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. JOEL D. BATTLE to Miss HARRIET D. BUNTING.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 12th inst., of Typhoid Fever, the Rev. SYDNEY D. BUMPASS, of the N. C. Annual Conference, aged about 40 years. Also, on the 15th inst., Mr. HENRY A. SMITH, aged 29 years 3 months and 19 days.

In Montgomery (Ala.) Mrs. GEORGIANA RIGGS, wife of Joel Riggs, Esq., Comptroller of Public Accounts, and daughter of the late Junius Moore, of Brunswick County, N. C.

In Washington, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Thos. H. Hardenbergh, Esq., aged 38.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 18, Steamer Gov. Graham, with boats M Brown and Cumberland in tow, and on the 20th Steamer Chatham, with goods for Boger & Maxwell, F Fries, Lawrence & Troy, J Banks, Joel Ingold, H Branson & Son, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J E Bryan, F Fentress, Williams, Haywood & Co, J A Moody, N Kendall, R T Long, P F Pescud, E Belo, Murchison, Reid & Co, R Gray, J D Williams, A C Smith, J Cowles, W Draughon, C A Brown, J D Turner, A C Hart, W Bell, J W Baker, C Stauber, H Erambert, P Braddy, Dr M M Haworth, W Smith, Shelly & Field, W H Holleman, Woollen & Elliott, Jones & Nicholson, D McKinnon, H L Myrover & Co, J M A Drake, D Howell, W Winslow, C Banks, Wall & McDonald, J A Craven, W McIntyre, Hauser & Wilson, Dr W R Holt, E Fuller, M Q Waddill, J Utley, G Womack, G C Mendenhall, D Melvin, Stanly & Murrow, J Woltering, A T Zeverly & Co, J H Brooks P P Johnson, Foust & Troy, J W Conrad, J Huske, Blount's Creek Co, M A Baker, A M Booe, Boger & Reese, G Glover, Brown & Hanes, Wilson Fulton, H H Beard & Son, Wright & Dillon, T M McLaurin, Capt A B Dyer, C W Andrews, G McNeill W J Parker, J F Chambers & Co, W L Pomeroy, M Russell, S D Tillinghast, B I Honze.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 18—Schr Amanda from New York. 19—Brigs David Duffell from New York, Portland from Cardenas; Schrs Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore, Lamartine from New York, Denmark from Charleston.

☞ The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, at 11 o'clock.

EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.

Dec. 19, 1851. 50-2w

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THIS Institution, under the care of Rev. J. R. McIntosh and Lady, with competent assistance, has now been in operation ten years. The next Session will commence on the fifteenth January next; and in future the same arrangement will be observed, to enable the patrons of the College to have their daughters and wards with them during the Christmas holidays.

The establishment of this institution was the first effort of the kind in South-Eastern North Carolina. The intention was to have an institution of a high order, comprehending a thorough literary course, with the ornamental branches. The effort has been crowned with success beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The institution is furnished with Globes, Astronomical Maps, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. An effort is now being made to endow two professorships in the institution on a firm basis, which it is hoped will be successful.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Preparatory Department,	$6 00
Sophomore Class,	10 00
Junior and Senior Classes,	12 00
Music on Piano Forte,	16 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Vocal Music,	2 00
French,	5 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Board, including washing and bedding,	7 00
Room Rent,	0 25

Wood, lights, books, and stationery extra.

A. D. McLEAN, Pres. Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1851. 50-4t

Uwharie Male & Female Academy.

☞ The Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January 1852, under the care and direction of Mr. Josiah H. Brooks, A. M., whose reputation as a teacher is well known. The Institution is situated in the country, 9 miles Southwest of Ashborough, and is designed to be preparatory to the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in College, and also to afford the facilities tothose not pursuing a collegiate course of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian languages, to any extent that may be required.—The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and morality, and is entirely free from those temptations to vice and disorder, so common in towns and villages, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Much attention will be paid to the manners and general deportment of the students. A supply of books and stationery will be kept constantly on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session of five months:

Primary English branches,	$4 00
Common English branches,	6 00
Higher "	7 50
Languages,	12 00

Board, per month, including lights and washing, $5.

For further particulars, address the Principal at Gray's X Roads, Randolph county, N. C.

R. G. MURDACH.
ALEX'R S. GRAY.
Z. RUSH.
HENRY FULLER.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Dec. 16, 1851. 49*2m

The Wadesborough Argus will insert weekly for six weeks, and forward account.

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies,

AT ROSE HILL,

Near Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ The next Session of this Family School, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Friday, the 9th of January next. Preparations have been made for the reception of an additional number of pupils, but early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will close on the 20th instant.

W. H. HARDIN.

Dec. 13, 1851. 48-it9J

Anniversary of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

☞ This day will be celebrated by the members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, by a Public Address by a member, at the Fayetteville Hall, on Saturday Dec. 27, 1851, at 11 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The members of Phœnix Lodge, and all Masons in good standing, are requested to meet at Masonic Hall at 9 o'clock. Procession will be formed at 10 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 17, 1851.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

DECEMBER 23, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	$	$
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
Western,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7	7¼
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7¾	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	13½	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	27	30
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	80	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack.)	1 60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 20	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	48	50
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 12 to 15—but little doing.

Cotton.—Principal sales at 7¼ to 7¾.

Feathers are still in demand.

Corn.—But little on hand, and occasional sales at $1.

Molasses continues firm; stock on hand light.

Sack Salt gradually advancing.

Pork.—The price of pork has been reduced to $7, at which some hundreds of hogs have been sold.

Fodder.—Selling in bales from a distance at $1 12½.

Turpentine.—Virgin and Yellow Dip 1 85; Hard 85. No. 3 Rosin 70. 200 bbls. Spirits sold at 26½ to 27.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams 11 to 12; Sides and Shoulders 10 to 11—stock light. Corn in demand, no recent sales. Lard scarce. Soft Turpentine 2 15; Hard 1 15; Spirits 29. Tar 1 70 to 1 75. No late transactions in Timber.

At New York cotton has fallen ½.

At Charleston cotton steady at 7¼ to 8¾.

Total receipts of cotton 730,988 bales, against 671,093 last year. Increase 59,895.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WM. MAC INTYRE'S STORE was broken open on Friday night, 19th Dec., inst., and a quantity of Dry Goods, Cutlery and Candles stolen therefrom. The above reward will be paid to any person that will give such evidence as will convict the parties of the breaking and stealing.

Dec. 23, 1851. 50tf

LIBERTY POINT.

W. Mac Intyre offers for sale:

41 fancy sacks BUCKWHEAT.
3 half bbls. Butter, of fine quality.
50 boxes large Cheese.
11 tierces New Orleans Molasses.

Dec. 23, 1851. 50-3w

LABORERS WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ Forty Laborers, to work on the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, between this place and Kingsbury. Wages 75 cts. per day.

Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

JOHN P. McLEAN.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1851. 50-*4t

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19, 1851.

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, the property on the South East corner of the Court House Square, known as Stuart's Hotel, will be sold on Saturday Jan'y 24, 1852, without reserve. This property is conveniently situated for a Hotel or private boarding house.

Terms of sale, 90 days for approved Notes at Bank.

By order of Trustee.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Dec. 22, 1851. 50ts

Sale of Lots for Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, December Term, 1851, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the following lots, or such parts thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1850, and all accruing expenses, viz:

2 Lots in Lower Fayetteville, D. S. Maultsby, valued $625, tax $3 13.

1 Lot on Hay Street, Neil Ray, valued $750, tax $3 75.

1 Lot on Court House Square, Jno. Stewart, valued $1500, tax $9 50.

2 Lots on Mumford and Robinson Streets, Adam Wynne, valued $1000, tax $5 00.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec. Term, 1851. 50-tf

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.

THE First Instalment of ⅛ of the amount of the subscription to the Stock of this Company will be due and payable at the Bank of Fayetteville, the 21st and 24th inst.

JOHN M. ROSE, Sec.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50

NOTICE.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber previous to January 1851, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, otherwise they will find them in the hands of an officer.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Dec. 22, 1851. 50-4w

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

ROBERT L. MARTIN.

No. 38 North Front Street,

Philadelphia,

Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns,

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their Yarns on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

Plants and Trees.

JUST received, a lot of PLANTS and TREES, among which are a few hundred Evergreens for Hedges.

Many Plants are now in bloom, which will make handsome presents.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Also, Flower Pots, Ladies' Steel Spades, Hoes, &c. Another load of Lindley's Fruit Trees.

Dec. 22, 1851. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Sarah Dawson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make immediate payment.

W. R. LOVE, Ex'r.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

The Sons of Temperance at Averasborough will have a Celebration at that place on the 25th December, and Sons of Temperance, the public generally, and Ladies in particular, are most cordially invited to attend. Several Addresses will be delivered, and the Fayetteville Band have been engaged.

M. D. J. TAYLOR, R. S.

NO. 1 Mackerel for family use, in half and quarter barrels.

Superior Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes.

Just received and for sale by

B. RO

PLANTS, TREES & SHRUBS.

I HAVE just received a large lot of choice PLANTS and TREES, among which are many varieties recently introduced from China, Mexico, Chili, &c.

My stock is now sufficient, both as to quantity and quality, to justify me in asking orders for almost any thing in my line.

Plants and Trees can be sent any distance, packed in boxes, with perfect safety any time during winter.

C. LUTTERLOH,
Rowan street, Fayetteville.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

P. S. Flower Pots always kept for sale.

SALT AND LIME.

300 LARGE bleached sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
500 bushels coarse Rock Alum Salt,
50 casks fresh unslaked LIME,
Just received and for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1851. 46-4t

WHEELER'S Historical Sketches of North Carolina, $2.
Wiley's North Carolina Reader, $1.
Just received from Philadelphia, by
Dec. 3. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of January next. Terms per Session $21.00.

BENJ. R. HUSKE, Principal.

Nov. 26. 46-6w

FOR SALE.

Fine Turpentine and Timber Lands,
In Robeson County.

270 ACRES adjoining the lands of Joseph Smith and William Tyner.

700 Acres adjoining the lands of Alexander McIntyre, William H. Grimsley, and Angus Ray.

1500 Acres in the fork of Raft Swamp and Panther Swamp, adjoining the lands of Jno. Blue, Arch'd Blue, Arch'd Smith, and Mrs. Ansley.

1000 Acres, (on which is situate the old Norment mill seat,) adjoining the lands of Simon Caldwell, R. E. Troy, and Junius Morissey.

The above Lands are generally heavily Timbered, and fine Turpentine Lands, lying on and near Lumber River.

They will be sold in tracts, and on accommodating terms.

Apply to Col. William McNeill, or
K. S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, Dec. 6, 1851. 46-6w

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Town House, on Friday the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) a tract of LAND containing sixty acres, known as the "Shaw Place," on Cape Fear River, joining Haigh, Shaw and others, on the Northern edge of the Town of Fayetteville.

Terms, 6 months' credit; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46ts

SCHOOL READERS.

WILEY'S North Carolina Reader: Parker's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers; McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; Pierpont's Young Reader; Grigg & Elliot's Common School Readers, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Emerson's 1st, 2d and 3d Class Reader; Village Reader; New York Reader, No. 1, 2 and 3; Parker's Rhetorical Reader; English Reader; American School Reader; Angell's Union Series, 4 parts; Southern Readers, 1st, 2d and 3d parts

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 8, 1851.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to settle during the present month.

A statement of accounts due from persons residing out of town will be forwarded by mail.

Persons having accounts against the subscriber are requested to hand them in for settlement.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Carthage, on the 1st day of January next, a Lot and Store House in the Town of Carthage, situated on the North-East corner of the public square, in an eligible place for business. A credit of six months will be given, and bond with good security required of the purchaser.

ELIZABETH McNABB, Ex'x.

December 4, 1851. 46-ts

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

JUST received, a lot of choice TREES, from Lindley's Nurseries. Persons wishing to get them by the hundred, are advised to send in their orders immediately, before the assortment is broken.

Peach and Apple Trees, $10 per hundred;—$1 50 per dozen.

Apricot, 25 cents each.
Nectarine, 25 cents each.
A few Plums, of bearing age.
Dwarf Pears, " "

C. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Rowan street.

Dec. 2, 1851. 45-3w

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville. Dec. 3, 1851.—45-1m

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!

ANOTHER lot, just received at
CH'S BANKS'S.

Nov. 25, 1851. 43tf

HAY.

100 BALES HAY,
500 Bushels Corn. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 2, 1851. 44-tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.
SPECIAL TERM.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law will be held on the 2d Monday in February 1852, for the trial of such Civil Cases as were on the trial docket at Fall Term, 1851.

Suitors and witnesses will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.

Nov. 22, 1851. 42tc

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

NEW CARPETING.

10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.

—ALSO—

15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,
Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 26, 1851. 45-tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

Mrs. BEVIL has opened that large and convenient house, near the foot of Haymount, on Hay street, known as the Farmers' and Planters' Hotel, where she would be glad to accommodate gentlemen with Board by the week or month.

Families can be supplied with pleasant rooms.

She is also prepared to accommodate Travellers and their horses. Her Stables are attended to by one well acquainted with the management of horses.

Those who are so kind as to patronize her, shall find that her greatest care will be to please.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

MANTUA-MAKING & MILLINERY.

MRS. WALTON has just returned from the North with a new and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin and velvet Bonnets, of various prices; Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers; Head Dresses and Caps; Straw Bonnets of different quality and price; Inside Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; very best quality of Kid Gloves; Mitts, long and short; a new and elegant style of Dress Trimmings, of the most fashionable kind, and a few handsome Dress Patterns; watered and plain silk Mantillas; velvet Mantillas and Cloaks; a new style of Bonnet Linings and Trimmings, of all colors; and a handsome assortment of Flowers and Head Dresses.

☞ Dresses made in the latest style; likewise Mantillas and Cloaks.

Oct. 14, 1851. 30-3m

CASH

PAID for YOUNG NEGROES. Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 25, 1851. 25tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by
CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered

into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75tf

Brussels and other Carpetings,

Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Crumb-Cloths, Piano and Table Covers. For sale by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

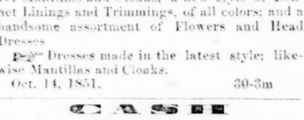
Nov. 5, 1851. 37-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. LYMAN BURBANK,

Successor to Hatch & Burbank,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Cigars, Tobacco, and Snuff;

KEEPS constantly on hand the above named articles, of the most popular brands, and warranted equal to any in the country. Having made arrangements with an extensive house in Baltimore, he will sell at Baltimore prices, and respectfully invites the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country to give him a call.

☞ Front Street, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart, (at the sign of THE TURK.)

Wilmington, Oct. 9, 1851. 30tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.
1851.

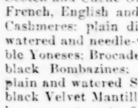
THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—



Boots and Shoes,

of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 29tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

UPPER LEATHER.

WE have a large lot of UPPER LEATHER, at Tanners' prices, which we will take green or dry Hides for, or would not refuse cash.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 2, 1851. 44-4w

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.

Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS;

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Blacksmiths', Coopers', and Carpenters' Tools; Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, &c.; Hollow-ware; Heavy goods for Negroes, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold at wholesale or retail, to suit customers. We say nothing about how the above Goods were bought, or how they will be sold, but we do say come and see, at the Huske buildings, Green Street.

P. TAYLOR.

Oct. 28. Carolinian 2m 34-2m

Watches and Jewelry,
At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Button-hole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets. Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,
Just received and for sale cheap, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

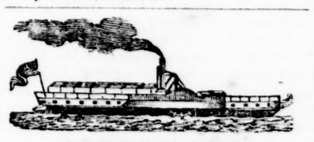
August 16, 1851. 14tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office.

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.
Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Line of four-horse Post Coaches, from Fayetteville to Warsaw,—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at 10 o'clock A. M. from Fayetteville, and at 5 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

TO WINE MAKERS.

WE have a few barrels of fine old Apple Brandy for sale; such as those who want to make good wine should get.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 16, 1851. 22-tf

I WANT MONEY,

AND I have now on hand 225,000 BRICK, that I wish to exchange for money.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Dec. 1, 1851. 44-4w

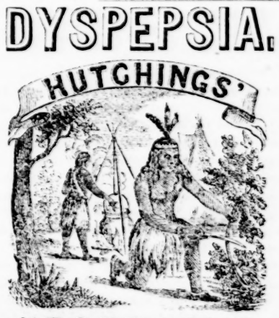
STOVES! STOVES!!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Factories, and Stores. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In ALL CASES of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November 8, 1851. 86-y

Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Mill Irons, French Burr, Esopus and Cologne Mill Stones, at Manufacturers' prices.

THE subscribers having made very favorable arrangements for obtaining from one of the most extensive importing and manufacturing houses in this country, French Burr, Cologne and Esopus Mill Stones, and the real Anchor Bolting Cloth, are now enabled to offer any of these articles to Millers of the best quality, and at lower prices than they have been heretofore furnished at in this place.

A supply of best Anchor Bolting Cloth constantly kept on hand.

The quality of every article is warranted.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-1mew2meow

A pair of 4 ft. 2 inch Cologne Mill Stones on hand; and daily expected, pair of 3 feet 6 inch Esopus Mill Stones,—and would invite an examination of them, as they will be found superior for Corn.

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

LARGE SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real and Personal Property,
Commencing 12th of January 1852.

THE subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable

PLANTATION

He died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. This Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe county, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all of the necessary out houses and fixtures, of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land, with a survey of the cleared portions, is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase.—We will sell it in one tract, or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place,

190 *NEGROES,*

Of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a wheel-wright,) two blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler, and some of the best cotton-pickers in the State.

—ALSO—

The Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of fodder, 200 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of peas, 350 fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milch cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; one pair of horses, one pair of splendid thorough-bred fillies, three blooded mares, two very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two gins, one wheat thresher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, 36 sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH, } Ex'rs.
PETER E. HINES, }

Dec. 1, 1851. 46ts

100,000 Acres Valuable
TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to my self, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell one-half of the Fayetteville Water Works. Neither of the present proprietors having time to give their personal attention to the property, the purchaser can have the management of it, making it a valuable investment.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1851.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

THE HESPERIAN HARP,

BY William Houser, of Geo. A further supply of this new Music Book, with patent notes, just received. Also, further supplies of the Boston Academy's Collection; Carmina Sacra, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

December 5, 1851.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or any part of the State, on liberal terms. For description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. R. Trace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and some of the first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times maintained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE.

March 10, 1851.

Will be Received by the first of December.

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL.

Oct. 18, 1851.

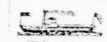
IN STORE.

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Corning Wheels.

E. C. HALL.

Oct. 18, 1851.

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats.

ARE all in excellent order for business. Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also a *new* Flat for low water, and will soon be in service. She will carry 700 bbls. of Spirits, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage may expect as prompt and cheap service, in particular as any other Line can do.

G. DEWEY,
R. M. OGDEN.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850.

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East corner of Market Square, ready with the best of machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & C.

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN for Factories, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and